THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Foreign News by Mail.

Present Pleasures of Paris.

An English Opivion of it.

Women Prize-Fighters.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

INSIDE PARIS.

How it Feels to Live in a Reign of Terror-Men, Women, and Children at the Mercy of the Murderers.

PARIS AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. A Paris correspondent of the London Times (March 26) writes:-

The Government at Versailles and the National Assembly are snuffed out as far as Paris

Loyalty to the State is the duty of citizens: but then the State is expected to give them something in return. They are entitled to protection for their lives and property. Has the Government of France given the people of Paris

To be sure, it has been full of good intentions and eloquence. It has distinguished itself by an amiable confidence in the firmness of the people of Paris, and comfort has been administered to us in the shape of an announcement that the representatives of the nation are surrounded by 60,000 armed men. But all this time any of us here might have been shot down in the street by any drunken insurgent. Many of us have had to live in houses which more resemble prisons than free habitations, and to sneak in and out of them like criminals trying to conceal themselves rather than citizens arrayed on the side of law and order. I confess that I am amazed at the moderation of the rebels. I think they have borne their honors meekly. They saw that no effort was made by our lawful protectors to avenge the massacre in the Rue de la Paix on Wednesday, and yet they have retrained from slaughtering any more of us. I live in a street close to the committee's military headquarters. It is guarded at either end by double posts of Mont-martre and Belleville Nationals. The gate of my hotel is kept locked, and the windows of the lower stories are blinded with iron shutters. Well, all of us in this street are allowed to go in and out of our domiciles, and there has been no attempt on our lives or properties. Even at the risk of being dealt with as traitors by the Government at Versailles, we are all very respectful to the armed representatives of the Central Committee. Our very existence is in the hands of those men. The Nationals of Order have completely deserted us, and, as for our legitimate rulers, they don't give us the protection of even a policeman. Our position does not differ very much from that of nearly four-fifths of the people staying in Paris, because in fourteen at least out of the twenty arrondissements the Central Committee reigns supreme.

A PARIS ELECTION INCIDENT. From the Debats."

On Sunday last several electors, upon presenting themselves at the Palais de l'Institut, in order to record their votes, found that the President of the Section was in a state of helpless intoxication. One of the electors remarked that such important functions as those of the President ought to be placed in better handswhereupon one of the assessors took the place of the President; but the detachment of National Guards resented this, and a violent dispute ensued. The electors then insisted upon seeing the sergeant on guard but they found that functionary lying stupidly drunk upon a mattress requisitioned from the porter of the

The Debats has since been suppressed .- [ED.] THE IDEAS THAT ARE FLOATING THROUGH THE

HEADS OF THE NEW RULERS. In an article signed by M. Jules Precy, which appeared in the *Liberte* (*) of the 27th, it is stated that "The working engineer Assi, one of the leaders of the present movement, a man of no education, of shallow mind, but sufficiently energetic, once avowed in our presence that he had never read but one book, the Revolutions d'Italie, the magnificent and prophetic work of M. Edgar Quinet, which he was unable fully to master by reason of his imperfect knowledge, but that his imagination was deeply impressed Without comprehending that the struggles of the medieval cities against the Pope and the Emperor might, if better understood, be seen to lead to autonomy, to federation, and the reconstitution of Italian nationality, the fevered mind of Assi could receive but one idea-to revive the Middle Ages, the contest between city and city, federations, antagonisms, and revolutions, in order to free revolutions, in order to free his country for ever from Caesarism and monarchy. Italy, which, in the space of three hundred years, down to Charles V, presents us with more than seven thousand revolutions, indeed afford to Citizen Assi a complete model for an entire system. To-morrow, then, the elected Commune must draw up its charter. The watchmaker Tirard and the dyer Loiseau Pinson will sit beside the members of the Central Committee, and will dispose of Paris, the capital of a great nation, as though they were dealing with Suresnes or Palaiseau. Should the National Assembly refuse to give its sanction to the charter of the Commune of Paris, should Lyons, Marseilles, Bor-deaux, Lille, and Nantes refuse to ally themselves with the Commune, Paris will remain alone, without taking any heed of the rest of France, without appearing to suspect that the Prussians are at St. Denis, that France is invaded, that we have to face a war contribution of five milliards-all things to which Citizens Tirard and Loiseau-Pinson are perfectly indifferent. All is now changed. Universal suffrage has run its race. Urban votes are superior to rural votes. The Republic of Divine right has come into existence, the rights of the plebs are sacred. Such is our position.

* The Liberts has since been suppressed by the Commune

BRUTALITY OF THE INSURGENTS. Paris Cor. London Daily News. At the cerner of the Rue a little scene occurred on Thursday which forcibly illustrates the horrors of the life we are now leading in Paris. A young National Guard, evidently be-longing to the quarter, had gathered a small group of neighbors around him. He was trembling in every limb, his face pale and distorted with excitement. He explained to us how a friend of his had been killed on Wednesday. was a son of the Vicomte de Molinet, who lives in the house above the celebrated butcher, M. Duval, in the Rue Trouchet. The Vicomte de Molinet, who had joined in the demonstration, threw himself over the dead body of his crying that nothing should separate him from his child. He was in consequence taken prisoner by the insurgents. They demanded that he should send for two of his friends to claim him and prove his identity. The young National Guard had just seen these two

friends, and it was their story which excited h m in so extraordinary a manner. Instead of literating the Vicomte de Molluet, the insurgents, in the presence of the friends who came to claim him, began to spit in his face: they then tore from his coat the medal of the Legion of Honor, and threw it at him. After this of Honor, and threw it at him. After this they struck the old man, they knocked him down, they trampled on him, they kicked his body about. "Now," said the insurgents to the friends of the Vicomte, "you may go away, for he is condemned to death." The unfortunate man had but time to murmur a demand that his body should be decently buried, when he fainted. His wife is anxiously waiting for him at home. She does not know of her husband's danger, nor of her son's death. The young National Guard who told us all this had been to see her, but he had not had courage to tell her more than that her than your way and the course to the head not had courage to the her than that her than your many that her than the state of the state The Removal of Sumner that her son was wounded. On the other hand he had rushed to the Bourse and there loudly demanded that the friends of order should march to the rescue, and once for all annihilate the insurgents. But he was answered that this could not be done without orders from

SENATOR SUMNER'S REMOVAL.

An English Estimate of the American Statesman's Character.

From the London Daily News, March 28, But apart from the regret felt by some who voted against Mr. Sumner, arising from a belief that he was trying to do his duty by his country in these particular matters, a deeper regret is felt by many of the best men in America at the humiliation of a man who had long been a re-presentative of what was noblest in their inter-

And whatever may be our sense of Mr. Sumner's errors on the issues between England and America, we cannot help sharing the feeling which has made his removal the occasion of earnest tributes to his general course as a states-Of those who suffered in the cause of emancipation in the sorrowful years of its weak-ness and danger Mr. Sumner is one of the few who survive to share the glories of its triumph. He was among those who, amid the scoffs of the Senate and the threats of slavery, cast the ventures of freedom's seed into the hard and frozen soil; with it he endured through the winter of contention, and at last was able to put in his sickle to the harvest and join in the harvest

Generally men pay the homage due to the martyrs only to their dust. It was so when a monument was raised on the spot where Love-joy fell, beside the Mississippi, beneath the bul-lets of slavery, while defending the printing-press he had devoted to freedom; it was so when Captain Brown was borne from a Virginian scaffold to rise again in the battle-hymn, in which "his soul kept marching on" with the armies of the Union. But Charles Sumuer, after he had fallen under the slaveholder's bludgeon, slowly recovered, and was sent and re-sent to the Senate, where he had been struck down, for the eloquence of his scars no less than the eloquence of his speech; and in 1861, when the power whose ferocity he had fearlessly faced left the Congress it could no longer control, it was with a genuine enthusiasm that the Republican party raised him to the chief place on its most important committee, and gathered around

him as a leader. There were circumstances which, as they had rendered Mr. Sumner especially obnoxious to the party of slavery, caused him to be all the more esteemed and trusted by the friends of freedom. Unless we except Mr. Seward, who had been more deadly than outspoke hostility to the reigning institution, the Massachusetts Senater was the first scholar who had represented in the National Legislature the autislavery principles of New England. Passing from the honors of Harvard to the Capitol, he had borne with him the sympathies of the literary class of his State, and was a sign that it had forever a andoned the compromising attitude of

Daniel Webster.
The history of the United States had so uniformly embodied the sense of New England town meetings in national laws, that when Mr. Sumner came to show that the mind of that section was made up that slave-hunting should cease, and slavery be imprisoned in its existing domain, it was recognized by the South as an omen of coming struggle. The struggle came, with what issue the world knows, and through it the Senator bore himself bravely. Again and again was he insulted and threatened, and more than ever did he show himself utterly fearless, scorning all temporizing methods.

That fearlessness which was his chief characteristic he displayed when he withstood President Lincoln in his desire to admit Louisiana to the Union before its laws were purged of proslavery features; and in the recent conflict with President Grant it at least cannot be charged that he has acted with timidity or with an eye

to his personal interest. Sumner unquestionably had faults as a party leader, and these became more noticeable when the slavery question no longer occupled the foremost place in American politics. He sometimes showed a disposition to raise questions of detail into matters of eternal principle, and perhaps rendered himself liable to the old criticism of being "always so con-foundedly in the right." Mr. Sumner's mind is intensely theoretical, and the degree to which a theory fixed in his mind drew after it the facts was shown in his unfortunate speech concerning the Anglo-American difficulties. are, indeed, such faults as might be expected of a sensitively conscientious man and a student somewhat removed from contemporary affairs: but they are grave, and, while we may thize with him under a humiliation that does not attributable to them, we cannot but suspect that he is leaving a field where few great successes awaited him, to be all the more de voted to those where a man of his culture and eloquence may still hope to add to the laurels which, in his case, mean twenty years of a Senatorial career marked by industry and heroism, untouched by any suspicion of dishonor.

FEMININE PRIZE-FIGHT.

The "Noble Art" in the South-A Novel Challenge. The New Orleans Republican of the 8th inst.

There are many and various phases attending the regular spring fights, but the oddest was connected with a feminine prize-battle on Metairie Ridge, on Thursday, when Annie Black and Molly Williams met on their muscle. The challenge, written in due and ancient form, the original of which is in our possession, was passed on Sunday morning, and reads as

Miss Molly Williams:-Sunday night, when we had that difficulty, I was not in a condition to pro-tect myself. I now demand satisfaction. You are a dirty coward to come to my back and pull my hair; that shows what you are. Tell me when I can meet you, and bring only one woman, and I will do the same. I write this through no selfish metive. I suppose you are woman enough to give me a square fight. Let us meet where there will be no policemen, for I don't care about going to jail; probably you don't. Please answer as soon as possible, saying when you will meet me.

ANNIE BLACK,
No. 112 Bourbon street.

This challenge was quickly answered by Molly who named friends, time, and place with

much precision. Captain McCann arrived on the battle-field, but not in time to prevent the principals having a pass or so, sufficient to illustrate three bright peepers and bloody a white mauler or two. Principals, referee, bottle holders, and most of the accessories were arrested, and yesterday taken before Recorder Houghton for disturbing the peace. Molly Williams and Annie Black. making no denial of the impeachment, each fined \$25, and the accessories \$5 each. It is intimated that at least one more scrimmage will grow out of this one. The meeting created as much talk as did the Mace-Allen bout.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Paris Rebels Doomed

A Grand Coup de Main.

Loyal National Guards within Paris Attack the Hotel de Ville, Belleville, and Montmartre.

The Insurgents Everywhere Foiled.

Notre Dame de Loretta Sacked.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Capture of Montrouge. LONDON, April 12.—The Paris special despatch of the London Times says a report was widely spread last night that Montrouge had been

The Great Offensive Movement by the Versailles troops was expected to take place to-day (Wednesday).

The Assembly adopted a resolution expressing regret that it was not enabled to assist at the Funerals of the Generals Killed by the insurgents.

Fighting on the Scine. PARIS, April 11 .- Last night five gunboats at Ponte de Lacord got up steam and went into action. There was heavy firing. The result is unknown. This morning, at 6 o'clock, firing from the forts was furiously renewed. The Versailles troops are accused of using

Explosive Bullets, the same having been found in Fort Vanyres. Traitorous Nationals. At Fort Issy it was discovered that the bolts on the gates had been drawn or broken off, proving the existence of traitors amongst the National

A Meeting of Women is to be held to-night for the purpose of organizing for the defense of Paris, General Dombrowski bas issued orders that

No One Shall Leave Paris The Prussians at St. Denis have been reinforced with 5000 men. They

will, however, respect the treaty of Versailles. M. Thiers has issued A Fresh Proclamation, in which he says that Generals MacMahon, Ladmirault, and Cissey have all taken their com-

mands, and General Vinoy heads the reserves. The Army Increases Every Day. The President and the Assembly have a good understanding and are devoted to their work. Pay no attention to false reports to the contrary. It is not true that a fresh conspiracy has broken out in our ranks, only the insurgents are per-

however, are in preparation to end the effusion of blood. All good citizens are assured that for themselves they have nothing to fear. VERSAILLES, Tuesday night, April 11 .- To-

night a Blow is to be Struck which the authorities hope will restore Paris to the lawful Government.

The spies of that Government in Paris have arranged

The Following Programme: -Eighteen thousand loyal National Guards in Paris are organized. At a fixed hour 6000 will attack the Hotel de Ville, 6000 Belleville, and 6006 Montmartre. At the same moment a grand attack en Porte Maillot will be made from Versailles and an effort made to get possession. At the St. Lozair Station large reserves will be ready. General Vinoy will take the supreme command of the coup de main. The authorities are sanguine of success. Soldiers and sailors are to form

The Leading Attacking Column. 12,000 men of the old Imperial Guard are ready to march at a moment's notice, and if unsuccessful 12,000 more of the same guard will be ready in ten days.

There are 80,000 men now at Versailles. The Church of Notre Dame de Lorretta has been sacked. The placards of the conciliation party have been torn down.

This morning the insurgeants unsuccessfully attempted to draw the Versailles troops into a trap at Asnleres. Government Troops Marching on Paris.

LONDON, April 12 .- A special despatch from Versallies to the London News says Sartory's camp is raised, and the troops march to Paris. The Prussians

have established a battery at St. Denis, the guns of which point towards Paris. A Priest Assassinated. The cure of the Church of Madeleine is re-

ported to have been assassinated by a Parisian A despatch from Paris says a report from

General Dombrowski asserts that the result of Versaillist Reconnoissance at Asneires

has been greatly exaggerated. Severe measures are to be adopted against refractory Nationals. The rumor of the

Death of Vermorel, the distinguished journalist, is contradicted. Several companies of the Commune Guards

are encamped at Asnieres. The rest of the insurgent forces are in the trenches. Paris, April 11-Evening-via London, April 12 .- Yesterdsy a sergeant of the National Guard

wounded a Prussian at St. Denis. A Conflict Ensued Between the French and Prussians, and some members of the Commune soon made their appearance with a flag of truce, but the

Prussians declined to recognize it. The dis-

turbance, however, soon ceased.

The Cannonade Before Paris recommenced, and many shells are falling about Porte Maillot and in the Champ Elysees. Placards counselling conciliatory measures towards the Versailles government have been

The Women of Paris have been invited to form a military organization for the defense of the city.

Fort Montrouge was attacked by the Army of Versailles at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and a violent cannonade and rifle fire is yet in progress.

MARSEILLES, April -11. The Trial of Leaders of the Insurrection, which recently occurred in this city, was commenced to-day, and the cases of Pellissier and Cremieux will be decided by Thursday. Tran-

quility prevails.

London, April 12.—The Echo, of Cologne,

French Prisoners are Leaving Germany for home at the rate of a thousand per day. The Echo adds, "Only those known to be favorable to the Versailles Government are allowed to depart."

This Morning's Quotations. Iondon, April 12—11-30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 93. American securities firm; U. S. bonds of 1863, 92%; of 1865, old, 92%; of 1867, 91%; ten-forties, 89%.
FRANKFORT, April 11.—Evening—U. S. bonds closed at 96% 696% for old issue.
Liverpool, April 12—11-30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 7% 67% d.; middling Orleans, 7% d. Sales esumated at 18,000 bales, Wheat, 11s. 14.611s. 7d. for lowest grades No. 2 to highest grades No. 1 new red Western spring, and 12s. for red winter.
London, April 12—1-30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%.

92%; for account, 92%. Liverpoot, April 12-1-30 P. M.—Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 107s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Methodist Book Concern.

NDW YORK, April 12 .- The Methodist Book Concern affairs are to be investigated. Dr. Rev. Carlton has selected three well-known accountants, namely, Messrs. J. Van Vieck, Methodist, of Brooklyn, chief; Charles Callender, Baptist, of Newark, and F. W. Gunn, Presbyterian, of this city, associates. They are not only authorized to examine the cash and other accounts, but to question employes also in relation to any and every matter that may come before them.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, April 12.—stocks strong. Money firm at 6per cent. Gold, 110½, 5-208, 1852, cou pon, 112½; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, new, 111½; do. 1867, 111½; do. 1868, 112; 19-408, 108½; Virginia 68, new, 72; Missouri 68, 92½; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 21; Reading, 108½; Adams Express, 74½; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 103½; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 103½; Illinois Central, 126; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 58½.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, April 12. — Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 5%c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7500 barrels. Wheat quiet and neminal. Corn a shade firmer; sales 22,000 bushels new mixed Western at 76c. Oats duil; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 67%@70c. Beef quier. Pork steady. Lard duil; steam, 11@11%c.;

NEW JERSEY.

Election Riots in Paterson Yesterday. The election in Paterson, which occurred on Monday, was quietly conducted, except in one ward, the Eighth, where a slight disturbance was created

during the afternoon.

Early yesterday morning, however, the excite-Early yesterday morning, however, the excitement caused by the close rivalry of the parties broke out in a fierce riot. While the votes were being counted, at about 3 A. M., a party of roughs attacked the inspectors, smashed the ballot-boxes and scattered the votes in all directions. The raid was made evidently for the sole purpose of destroying the count, for no person was injured in the disturbness. The right representation of the count, for no person was injured in the disturbness. acc. The rioters escaped, but their names have, in part, been obtained, and they will be arrested.

With this ward thrown out, the Republicans elect their Mayor, and control the Boards of Aldermen, Freeholders, and Education.

Treeholders, and Koucation.

The Democrats charge that the disturbers were set on by the Republicans, the Eighth ward having been hitherto Democratic. It is asserted by the Democrats that the result in this ward would have nade a tie in the Board of Aldermen, and would have elected a Democratic Mayor. They demand a special election. Great excitement prevails in the

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Finletter. It will be remembered that Maggie Coilins was convicted before Judge Finletter last winter of keeping, on Girard avenue, one of the most infa-moust me in the city. His Honor was soon after-wards aken ill, and several months elapsed before he was able to come in and enter judgment upon the verdict, so that she had ample time to abate the nuisance; but the only move she made in that direc-tion was a transfer of the establishment to another party and the instalment of her own daughter there as manageress.

The place was a crying evil, and every decent person called for its suppression, and, therefore, his Honor had the woman before him this morning, and

Honor had the woman before him this morning, and addressed her as follows:—
"There never was, perhaps, a grosser nuisance than that for which you have been convicted. Notwithstanding this, the very people whom you had injured appealed to the Court for mercy in your behalf, and desired that you might not be imprisoned. The only thing they required you to do was to abate the nuisance. From the 21st day of December last, the day of your conviction, they have waited for you to comply with this reasonable request. you to comply with this reasonable request.

"The nuisance has not been abated. Instead of deserving clemency by repentance and atonement, you have endeavored to impose upon the Court by what we consider a fictitious sale of the premises.

what we consider a fictitious sale of the premises.

Even if the sale was ra honest one, as the nuisance is not abated you have not brought yourself within the condition upon which further elemency should be shown to you. It is not a matter of pleasure for me to consign you to prison. Your sex and age appeal to me; but the good of the rising generation, the good of society, the good of your own child, requires me to forget both, and to visit upon you the punishment which your crime deserves.

"The sentence of the Court is that you undergo an imprisonment in the Philadelohia County Prison of

imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison of four months, that you pay the cests of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence is compiled The woman now indulged in a fit of weeping and

wailing that was terrible; she had to be carried out into the yard, where she fainted, until a carriage was procured to convey her to juil.

The community should be thankful to Judge Finletter for thus disposing of such a character. Undoubtedly this is the only remedy for the evil.

Prison Cases. Court of Quarter Sessions - Judge Paxson, Edward Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of Michael Bird, of the bootblack fraternity, was convicted of stealing insolvency records from the Com-

mon Pieas office.

James Brown (colored) was convicted of assault and battery upon a Leaford street white girl, who met him in a tavern and applied to him a name that was not given him by his parents.

Richard Johnson was found guilty of driving off with a team that didn't belong to him. A boy hit him behind the ear with a brick, which checked him

in his career of crime.

Charles Mooney, a small boy, was convicted of stealing a number of Sunday papers from another stealing a number of Sunday papers amail boy.

John Courtney, a youth of some twenty summers, was convicted of an attempt to ourrage a little girl only twelve years of age. He induced her to go to his home under a pretense that his mother wanted her, and when he got her inside he locked the door and attempted an assault, and was only made to desist by her cries.

THIRD EDITION

Tariff and Revenue Revision.

The Senate Shelves the Amuesty Bill.

The San Domingo Question.

Joint High Commission.

Later from Europe.

The Fighting Near Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting Near Paris. LONDON, April 12 .- A despatch from Versailles states that nothing certainly is known whether Montrouge has been taken or not by the Versailles troops. Considerable fighting was going on in the vicinity of the fort, and near Issy and Vapvres, when the despatch left.

In the villages of Vanvres and Issy, and the forts, the insurgents had gathered in immense force, and were disputing every inch of ground. The south side of the city has not been shelled by the Government troops, but if the insurgents continue firing from the forts, and show no signs of yielding, it is intended to shell it with vigor, so as to command the whole southern part of The Sacking of Public Buildings

by the mob of men and women continues. Several attractive city churches have been pillaged and desecrated. Paris is cut off from all communication with the outer world, and no message or messenger can leave without a pass signed by General Dombrowski. The Cannonading.

VERSAILLES, April 12 -The cannonading about Paris is less frequent to-day, and nothing of importance has transpired. Ship News.

LONDON, April 12 .- The steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore, touched at Southampton to-

FROM WASHINGTON. [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph,

Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 12—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The low barometer, which was central on Tuesday morning on Lake Huron, was last night central in Eastern New York, and has now passed to the northeast into Canada. Brisk southwest winds have followed its progress on the lower lakes yesterday and in the middle States last night. Very light rains and snows have been experienced from Marriand to Connections. have been experienced from Maryland to Connecti-cut and on the lower lakes, and somewhat heavier ones on the east Atlantic, where it is now clearing up. Clear weather with westerly winds is now reported west and south of Pennsylvania. The weather remains sensibly unchanged at the Recky Mountain and Pacific stations. Probabilities .- Clear weather and fresh south westerly winds will probably prevail on the lakes and middle States, and thence southward to the Gulf; clear and clearing-up weather in the Eastern States

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mexican Claims. Washington, April 12.—The statement that Caleb Cushing has been or is to be appointed Commis-sioner to Mexico in relation to the Claims Commission, or any other purpose, is incorrect. Mr. Nelson our Minister to Mexico, has been charged with the subject. It is possible the Mexican Government, on acting upon it, may need information from Mr. Cushing, their counsel, either by writing or by personal communication, which latter consideration. may possibly give occasion for his going to Mexico.

The commission will expire the 3ist of January next. There are 2000 cases on the docket, and only forty have been decided, hence the necessity for an extension of time in which to conclude the business. Private advices from the City of Mexico say tha President Juarez has expressed his willingness to conclude an additional convention with that view.

held their second public session to-day. Several cases were set for future hearing, and the commission then took up the claim of Sixth Auditor Mar-tin, of the Post Office Department, for mules, wagons, and various articles taken from his plantation in Alabama during Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Alabama. The question of their jurisdiction over claims for rent of occupied buildings in the Southern States was presented by an attorney present, but the commission declined to answer until a case involving the point came up for consideration. The commission gave public notice of their desire to have the petitions addressed to them for the allowance of claims, accompanied by all the written evi depoe of whatever character in possession of the claimants. They also decided that their rules did not require the "iron-clad" oath attached to petinot require the "iron-clad" oath attached to peti-tions to be wholly in writing, but that a printed form may be used. There were about fifty persons, claimants and agents, present to-day. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Southern Claims Commission

The Revision of the Tariff. Mr. Sherman's resolution directing the Finance Committee, during the recess, to revise the tariff and internal revenue blils, passed to-day. It is the intention of the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee to examine into the wnole question, and to reduce the customs receipts at least forty mil-lions. Also to reduce largely the internal revenue

An effort was made in the Senate to-day to change the order of business so as to allow the amnesty bil to come up in place of the Ku-klux bill, but it failed, and there is no prospect of the bill being con-sidered at the present session.

The San Domingo Question. Mr. Sherman intends, if he can get the floor, to state that he does not propose to discuss the ques-tion of San Domingo if the President will withdraw our naval vessels from Dominican waters. The President, however, does not propose to make any Important Innovation.

Messra, Starkweather and Strong, two Republican members from Connecticut, were sworn in to-day without a regular certificate from the Governor, but upon a statement from the clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

An agreement reached by the Joint High Commission

on the fishery questi=n and Alabama claims was sent to London about two weeks ago, with the request that a telegram should be sent to the British Commissioners, signifying whether or not it was satisfactory. Up to this time no answer has been

...The profits of the concerts given in Boston in aid of the French fair have ranged from \$300 to \$1000. —A Catholic priest who denounced from his pulpit several of his congregation for circula-ting scandalous reports has been sued for \$3000

for libel and his property has been attached; 4

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TRIEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, April 12, 1871.

The money market continues to rule active and steady, with very little change worthy of notice in the asking rates for accommodations. The discount market continues to flag somewhat, and the amount of business transacted is less than the average at this period. First-class acceptances meet with ready sale at 7008 per less than the average at this period. First-class acceptances meet with ready sale at 7@8 per cent. on the street, and the banks keep their depositors in good supply at the legal interest. The flurry at the Stock Board continues, and money is active on call at 6@6½ per cent., the lower figure ruling on Government pledges. There is a slight tendency to further ease in the general market, and all fears of a stringency during the balance of the season appear to be during the balance of the season appear to be

dissipated.

Gold continues quiet and very steady, ranging from 1101/4@1109%, closing at 1/4.

Government bonds are moderately active, and prices show a further advance of 1/6 on the en-

Stocks were moderately active and firm. Sales of new City 6s at 1011/2@101%, and Lehigh Sales of new City 6s at 1011/2@101%, and Lehigh gold loan at 891/4.

Reading Railroad was less active but steady. Sales at 54.31@541/4, closing at the latter. Pennsylvania was weak, selling at 631/4. Sales of Catawissa preferred at 45 b. o.; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50%; Lehigh Valley at 50%; Camden and Amboy at 118, and Northern Central at 391/4. 271/4 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie.

Mechanics' Bank sold at 32½; Hestonville Passenger Railway at 20, b. o.; and Central Transportation at 45½. The balance of the list

was equally firm.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from

the Treasury Department:-TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WALRINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1871.—Jay Cooke & Co.—Dear Sirs:—The following subscriptions have been received this day from national banks:—
Stanford, Ky., National Bank of \$40,000 Worcester, Mass., Mechanics' Bank 200,000 Austin, Minn, First National 30,000 Orange, N. Y., National Bank 200,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

10 sh Mech Bk..... 32½ 196 do..... b60, 36 12 do..... 32½ 196 do..... b60, 36 12 do..... 32½ 196 do..... b60, 36 12 do..... 32½ MKSSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 6s of 1851, 116½ 6116½; do. 1862, 112½ 6112½; do. 1865, 112½ 6112½; do. 1865, 112½ 6112½; do. 1865, do. 111½ 6111½; do. 1865, do. 111½ 6111½; do. 1865, do. 111½ 6111½; do. 1865, do. 111½ 6115½; do. 1865, do. 111½ 6115½; do. 1865, do. 111½ 6115½; Bluer, 106½ 6108; Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort, Bonds, 84½ 685; Central Pacific Railroad, 966 96½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 766 76½.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, April 12 .- Bark is dull at \$30 per ton

for No. 1 Quercitron. There is a better feeling in the Flour market and a good demand from the home consumers, with some inquiry for shipment; 2000 barrels sold in lots at \$565.50 for superdne; \$6.65.25 for extras; \$1@7.75 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, the latter figure for very fancy; \$7.25@7-75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; \$6.50@7 for Pennsylvania do. do., and \$8@9-50 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$5.50@5 75. In Corn Meal nothing

doing.

The Wheat market is quiet at yesterday's quotations; sales of 4000 bushels Indiana red at \$1 64@1 65; Ohio do. at \$1 64@1 65; amber at \$1 72@1 75, and white at \$1 75@1 85. Rye is nominal. Corn comes of yellow at 78% a80c., and Western mixed at 76% 77c Oats are unchanged; 1000 bushels Western and Eouthern sold at 68@69c. Whisky is quiet; sales of 76 barrels at 92@92%c. for Western iron-bound.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, April 12.—Cetton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour—improved demand at full prices. Wheat firm. Corn dull; white Southern, 78@79c,; yellow Southern, 79c.; mixed Western, 77@78c. Oats dull at 62@65c. Provisions inactive. Whisky steady

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 12 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH SUN RISES...... 5-27 MOON SETS........... 1-40 SUN SETS......... 6-35 HIGH WATER........ 7-30

(By Cable.)
LIVERFOOL, April 12.—Arrived, steamer Chrysolite, from New Orleans.
(By Telegraph.)
SAVANNAH, April 12.—Philadelphia and Southern
Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Pioneer, arrived at
this port 6 A. M. this morbing, all right. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, Richmond via
Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde
& Co. Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York,
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, lier, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Our Flag, ——, from Severn River, with Steamer Our Flag, ---, from Severn River, with ties to captain.

Bark James M. Churchill, Seavey. from Leghorn
Dec. 25, via Gibraltar Feb. 11, with marble, rags,
atc., to V. A. Sartori & Sons. etc., to V. A. Sartori & Sons.

Brig Sagua, Munday, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr T. E. French, Doughty, 4 days from Leechville, N. C., with shingles to H. Croskey & Co.—vessel to Hasiam, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Emits H. Navior, Navior, 8 days from Jack— Sehr Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, 8 days from Jack-sonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr M. S. syms, Smith, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Taylor & Betz—vessel to

Haslam, Wickersham & Co. Schr A. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Norfolk, Schr Mary N. Wescott, Gandy, from New York.
Tugs Jefferson, Allen: Chesapeake, Merrinew;
G. B. Hutchings, Harman; and Lookout, Shearer,
from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, April 11.—5 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Major O'Reilly, with guano, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Office, April 11.— The following barges left in tow at uoon to-day, eastward:—

L. C. Meyer, Mary Brady, Late and Early, A. Mc-Williams, Alford Mayer, G. P. Hier, W. H. Harned, Jacob Stroup, W. M. Lewis, and B. F. Carpenter, all all with coal for New York.

William Norman, with coal, for Bridgeton.

M. Repplier, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.